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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00. For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900. NUMBER 15.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE LAST WORD.

"I particularly object to the whole thing." "But why?" persisted Joan, an angry flush upon her pretty face. "Surely you must have some reason for your absurd, tyrannical objection."

"I have already told you my reason," he answered shortly, and in the effort to keep his temper under control his voice sounded hard and cold.

"You cannot expect me to believe that you are foolish enough to make all this fuss because I shall have to wear a short dress. Why, my part requires it. Fancy a peasant in a train!"

This was said with a scornful little laugh that was meant to, and did, sting Frank Clements into answering hastily—

"You know perfectly well what my chief reason is. I am disappointed in you, Joan; I thought that you were truthful and open—"

"Truthful and open!" broke in Joan. Though her tone was indignant, even defiant, the girl knew in her heart that she had not been as candid with him upon this matter as she ought to have been; but this knowledge only made her the more angry with herself and him. "If you think me otherwise—"

"How can I help it. You promised—"

"I made no promise."

"Not in words, perhaps, but I understood—"

"Really, I cannot be held accountable for all that you understand, or fancy you understand."

"I understood," he repeated firmly, "that you would give in to my wishes in this matter."

Joan Dudley and Frank Clements were affianced lovers, and were in reality sincerely attached to one another; but Joan was young and willful, a spoilt child, flattered and indulged, and so accustomed to have her own way that she could not brook the slightest opposition to her wishes, and considered that, if Frank really loved her as much as he professed to do, he would give in to her every whim. But Frank Clements was a man who held strong and decided opinions upon what was right and fitting, especially in regard to women, and had openly expressed the wish that Joan should take no part in some private theatricals that were being "got up" by the Palmers, neighbors of the Dudleys, and had given his reasons to Joan, the principal one of which was that he had a particular dislike to the man who was to take the principal character, and would, if Joan acted, play the part of her lover.

"Sangster is a cad," Frank had said, in his most decided tones; "not at all the sort of person that I should like to see you on friendly terms with."

"But I need not be friendly with him, Frank."

"It is impossible to help it, in a thing of this sort. Believe me, darling, that I have good reason for my dislike to your joining them."

"Very well; perhaps, if you are very good and nice, I won't."

At this sweet concession, which he looked upon as good as a promise, Frank was delighted; and, when, a day or two later, he went up to town on business that could not be postponed, he was under the happy delusion that this wilful little lady-love had given up her own wishes in deference to his; for, spite of her wilfulness, the girl had a true and loving heart and a sweet nature, that all the spoiling and indulgence had not destroyed.

The day following her lover's departure, Joan drove over to call upon the Palmers, to tell them that she could not take the part assigned to her, and had hoped to find them alone; but on entering the drawing-room found quite a large party assembled, all of whom were busily and eagerly discussing the characters and dresses of the forthcoming play.

The excitement and interest of the preparations that were going on so busily helped the girl to put aside the kinder and better feelings that would intrude themselves, spite of the flatteries and praises that were so lavishly bestowed upon her looks and her acting—praises that were very pleasant to the spoiled girl, who liked to think herself the centre of attraction, and to be told that without her the play would be a failure.

In her letters to Frank, Joan had said that Laura wouldn't hear of her giving up the part of Amaryllis, but she added nothing further upon the subject, so that it had been a surprise as well as a disappointment to him to find, on his return to Rosemount, that Joan was—although she knew of his coming—spending the day at the Palmers'.

"Joan would not have gone today, but, unfortunately, it was their first dress rehearsal," Mrs. Dudley told him.

"And she couldn't resist going to see it," he answered, trying to hide his disappointment and annoyance.

"She had to go, for hers is the principal part. Between ourselves, Frank, I shall be glad when the whole thing is well over, for I do not care for some of the people Laura has got to help her." Then, catching sight of his face, asked, anxiously, "Did Joan not tell you?"

"That Miss Palmer wished her to take a part? Yes; but not that she had agreed to do so."

"Laura was very pressing about the matter; and you know, Frank, there is no real harm in the thing. You do not object to acting?"

"Not in the slightest; on the contrary, I am very fond of it. But, like yourself, I object to some of Miss Palmer's friends."

"I expect she meant to surprise you, Frank."

"It certainly is odd," he answered, quietly, then turned the conversation to other matters; and Mrs. Dudley hoped that she had been mistaken in thinking that he was annoyed, for she both liked and respected her future son-in-law, and was thankful that her child had chosen so wisely and well, for Joan's wilful ways often filled the fond, weak mother's heart with anxious fear.

"Why did you not tell me, Joan?" he asked, reproachfully, when they were alone together.

"I did tell you that Laura would not hear of my giving it up."

"And Laura's wishes are more to you than mine."

"Don't be cross with me, Frank, the very first time we are together, after all these days," she said, softly. Then, as he made no answer, her manner changed. "I cannot help it if you disapprove," she said curtly. "You will please to understand in the future that I decline to obey unreasonable commands. I have promised Laura—and Mr. Sangster—to act, and I mean to keep my promise." Then, as no answer was made to this speech, she went on passionately, "I am not your wife yet, and, if this is the sort of treatment I am to expect, hope I never shall be."

"Do you mean that, Joan?"

"Yes; if you expect me to be your slave."

"I have no wish for that; but I certainly hope that my wishes will be of more consequence to you than those of mere strangers."

"And what about my wishes? Are they to count for nothing? We have made a mistake. I give you back your liberty, and claim my own."

Frank Clements' face grew white and set, and Joan hardly recognized his voice when, after a pause, he said,—

"Is that your last word, Joan?"

The girl hesitated, half frightened at the effect of her words. Then came the thought, "He loves me too well to give me up," so with an angry, wilful gesture Joan turned away with the one word, "Yes," and walked to the window.

At the sound of the opening door she looked round, just in time to see it close behind her lover, and the sight recalled her to her senses.

"Frank!" she cried, springing towards it, "Frank, I did not mean it."

But she was too late. Her words were unheard. Ere she could reach the hall Frank Clements had left the house, without one word or look of farewell, and Joan was alone. "He will come back," the girl told herself; but as each day passed and her lover neither came nor wrote, Joan's heart grew sad and heavy with fear and misery, and she realized how deep and strong was her love for the man, "whose wife," she had said in her wilful anger, "she hoped she would never become." But, calling pride to her aid, the girl spoke no word, gave no sign of the misery she was enduring, nor did she throw up her part in the theatricals. On the contrary, she entered into the preparations with eager excitement, and was to all appearance full of gaiety and enjoyment, accepted Mr. Sangster's compliments and attentions with an almost reckless defiance, and to her mother's gentle pleadings and remonstrances turned a deaf ear.

"So it is all over and ended," said Joan, in a tone almost of relief, as she and Mr. Sangster stood alone together in the temporary green-room, after receiving the applause and congratulations that had been called forth by the success of the play—a success mainly due to the acting of Miss Dudley and Mr. Sangster, so said the audience.

"The play," he answered, drawing nearer to her; "but not the reality of our happiness; that they only begun, Joan," putting, as he spoke, his arm around her waist, and imprinting a light kiss on her cheek; but ere he could say another word Joan had flung herself free, and was demanding, with blazing eyes, "How he dared to insult her?"

"Dared! Why Joan!" with a laugh, "I should have been a laggart indeed if, after all the encouragement you have given—"

"I gave you encouragement!" gasped the girl, horror-stricken at the effects of her folly. Then, drawing herself up proudly, "You forget that you speak to Frank Clements, affianced wife."

"It is not easy to remember," he replied, with a smile, "when the affianced husband goes off for an indefinite time, and not alone," meaningly.

"For an indefinite time! Not alone! What do you mean?"

"And without telling his lady-love, apparently. Is it any wonder if she consoles herself in his absence as you have done, my fair Amaryllis," added he, drawing nearer to her once more; but she waved him back with a look that made him not only pause, but feel decidedly uncomfortable.

"Mr. Sangster, I do not know if there is any truth in what you say about Mr. Clements' movements, but I do know that I am well punished for the mistake I have made in thinking and treating you as a gentleman."

So taken aback was Mr. Sangster by the girl's words, and the manner in which they had been spoken, that he was at loss for an answer; ere he could find one, Joan had left the room.

Stunned and bewildered by the unexpected news of Frank's departure, crushed and humiliated by the insult of Mr. Sangster's words and caress, the girl found her way to the room where Mrs. Dudley was waiting to help her change her dress for the dance that was to follow the theatricals.

"Mother, is it true?"

"Is what true, darling?" she asked nervously, in return, alarmed at the girl's white face and scared look.

"That Frank has left me—has gone away—and not alone?"

In silence Joan listened as Mrs. Dudley told her how only that morning she had received a letter from Frank Clements, telling her he was to start that very day on a yachting tour with his friend, Mr. Duncombe.

"You will know," he had written, that it is your daughter's wish our engagement should be broken, and therefore there is nothing I can do but submit; but I cannot leave England without writing to thank you for all the kindness you have ever shown me."

"I said I hoped I would never be his wife, but I didn't mean it, mother; for I love him with all my heart." Then, folded in her mother's loving arms, Joan told with much bitterness the story of her wilfulness, and the angry words she had spoken at their last believe me. He knew I loved him, meeting. "But it was cruel of him to and that I was only angry."

"Write and tell him this yourself, Joan. Don't wreck your happiness from a sense of false pride," urged her mother; but to humble her pride, confess herself to have been in the wrong, and ask forgiveness, was not easy all at once to spoilt, wilful Joan. No one can overcome the habits of a lifetime in a moment, and Joan was no exception to the rule. She waited and hoped, was now repentant and humble, again proud and wilful. Some day she would write, or perhaps Frank would. And so the days passed, until there came one on which tidings reached Rosemount that broke down for ever the last remnants of Joan's pride and wilfulness.

The wreck of Mr. Duncombe's yacht, the Waterwitch, with the loss of all on board, was reported in the papers, and Joan bowed her head and felt that her punishment was greater than she could bear. Yet the girl found that she had to bear the burden of her sorrow, for grief does not kill the young and strong. Daily life had to be followed and daily duties done, but Joan's bright color faded and her eyes grew dim with weeping, and the girl's gay spirits were sobered and chastened, not only by the sorrow of her loss, but by the remembrance that never left her, of the false, cruel words that she had spoken to her lover at their last meeting. If only she could tell him how bitterly they were repented of, how true her love for him had really been, the weary heartache might be lessened. But it was too late now—the opportunity had been lost forever. The thought that she had departed from him with a lie upon her lips, that he had died believing her false, haunted her continually; and she was so sad and dejected that the mother's kind heart ached with pity and sympathy, and she would gladly have welcomed back some of the old wilful spirit.

The long spring day was fading into twilight as Joan stood, her arms resting upon the rails that divided the flower-garden from the orchard, every tree in which was now flushed and beautiful with blossoms. Dreaming, she watched the rays of the dying sun set as they faded one by one away watched until the first faint star peeped out in the darkening sky.

"How quiet and calm it is, like the silent land where Frank now is, and from which there is no return, spite of all our wishes and all our prayers!"

As Joan said this she turned, to see coming towards her through the fast-gathering shadows of evening the form she had thought never again to see—the form of Frank Clements. Her prayers had been answered. Another opportunity to win forgiveness and peace had been given her. With a low cry she stretched out her hands to him, "Frank! Frank! forgive me! My last words to you were false! I loved you then as now! Frank, forgive!" She then fell senseless to the ground.

"Mother, God has let me see him. Frank knows now that I love him, and always did," whispered Joan, with returning consciousness.

"God has indeed been merciful to us all. Tell her yourself, Frank, how—"

As Joan struggled up, strong arms were thrown fondly round her, and the wellknown and well-loved voice of Frank Clements whispered,—

"We will thank Him together, my darling, will we not?"

It had been no spirit that had come to Joan in the gloaming, but living flesh and blood. The Waterwitch had truly been wrecked, but those on board had taken to the boat, and had been picked up by a sailing vessel, which had brought them back to England. On his return Frank had found a letter from Mrs. Dudley, that had been lying at his club for many days. After reading the news it contained, Frank had at once returned to Rosemount, Joan and love.—Waverly Magazine.

Having Fun at an Army Post.

A simple but enjoyable entertainment given lately at one of the army posts on the frontier may serve as a suggestion for a country house party. Invitations were issued for the ladies to appear at 4 o'clock in continental costume to assist in a quilting-bee. The "frames" were set up in the hall, which was cleared for the occasion. At the appointed hour the guests appeared, resplendent in patches, powder and rouge, and gowns made of whatever material happened to be at hand. At 6 o'clock the "frames" were taken down and the long table spread with real old-fashioned viands. There were doughnuts and cream cheese, brown bread and apple sauce, cold meat and pickles and a glass of milk at each plate. Then the officers appeared, also powdered and rouged, and the simple supper was discussed amid great hilarity and with infinite relish. After the table was cleared all the old-fashioned games were indulged in—blind man's buff, hide the thimble, Kitty corner and forfeits, the evening closing with the minuet and Virginia reel. "It was great fun," said one of the participants, "and all so easy of execution. Every one was delighted and pronounced it one of the jolliest parties of the season."—Washington Star.

The Orange Girl in the Old Theatre.

It would appear that in the old days only a couple of pence was given for the bill to the orange girl who purveyed them. The management looked on the bill as a merely trifling perquisite, devised for the convenience of the playgoer, and from which little or no profit was to be expected. Indeed, in the natural order, one might expect that they would be given gratis, and be included in the charge for admission, and the couple of pence to the orange girl might be regarded as a pourboire for the trouble of offering.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Veterinarian of Today.

McJigger—Young Simpkins graduated from the Veterinary college last month, and his father presented him with a case of instruments.

Thingumbob—Surgical instruments, eh?

McJigger—Oh, no. Machinists' tools, for repairing automobiles.—Philadelphia Press.

OUR FINANCIAL DESTINY

WORKINGMEN INTERESTED IN THIS COUNTRY BEING WORLD'S BANKER.

We Have Achieved This Position by Adherence to the Tenets of Financial Civilization—Benefits of a Protected Market and a Hundred-Cent Dollar.

What does it mean to the average working American farmer or clerk or mechanic or merchant or business man that his country shall remain "the world's banker," as one of the English papers in the first fit of surprise over the taking in New York of $28,000,000 out of the $50,000,000 of the second South African war loan dubbed it? Is it anything to him, or does it concern merely the customers of the high financiers who have subscribed for the securities? Is he interested at best otherwise than as a policy holder in one of the huge insurance companies who may be supposed to be large investors in the new securities?

The answer is that every American who is interested in the stability of capital invested in American enterprises is also interested in the permanence of his country's position as a creditor nation, as a "world's banker." In the occupancy of the converse position has been found for now over two generations the source of many of our financial disturbances and distresses. From the days before the closing of the second bank of the United States down to those of the failure of the bank of the Barings the sudden withdrawal of European capital from the use of enterprises through which the resources of the country were being developed has been a frequent cause of disaster. It has not played as prominent a part as has been assigned to it by those who have confounded money with capital and demanded that we create enough of our own to finance our undertakings. It has been the result of the workings of trade laws and not of malevolent intent. But it has been a check upon our even growth, and the financial independence which prevents its recurrence is a benefit to the workers, the money earners of every community in which money is borrowed at banks. That means every community in the country. Not every community will have foreign money on call loan, but every one will have a financial connection with some of the great communities which have foreign money on call loan.

If it is conceded that it is worth while to retain this position which has been achieved by patient adherence to the tenets of financial civilization, it may be worth while to inquire how may we retain it. Can any political action of ours affect our tenancy of it? If we have accumulated this wealth which makes us a creditor nation, how can the turning out of one party and the letting in of another dissipate it? The old argument that we needed to be honest in order to command foreign capital no longer applies when we are lending domestic capital to foreigners. But the continuance of this surplus depends entirely upon the continuance of the conditions which created it. The money which we have sent to pay the forage bills and buy new khaki suits for the British forces in South Africa, after we had sent nearly ten times as much to pay our own forage and khaki bills in Cuba and the Philippines, and after we had put over fifty times as much in "industrials," is money made or rendered available only since we have been convinced of the immunity of our money-making schemes from political attack. This tremendous accumulation has been due to the liberation of capital and the turning over of capital under the guarantee of a protected home market and a hundred-cent dollar. Let that guarantee be withdrawn and the activity which has caused this accumulation now overflowing into the depleted coffers of the Bank of England will cease. We shall no longer be the "world's banker," because, under the reopening of the free silver agitation certain to follow the election of a Democratic President and Congress (either in whole or part), the making of the money wherewith we have been able to finance the world will stop. Capital will leave the country because its return to the investor will be surer abroad than at home. But it will not be surplus capital finding a foreign use after domestic wants are supplied. It will be capital withdrawn from its own proper employment of providing a livelihood for Americans.

For one moneyed man there are a hundred thousand workingmen interested in the retention of the country's place as "the world's banker." And in this land of one man one vote it is those workingmen who must see at the polls to its retention.—New York Press.

Georgia Inclined to Sulk.

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's beautiful apostrophe to his ideal Republic, with its "all men created equal," "inalienable rights," the "consent of the governed," etc., the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph evinces a decidedly balky disposition. It remarks:

"It is all sweet and nice enough to indulge on Fourth of July occasions in the generalities about the 'consent of the governed,' about 'inalienable rights,' about the equality of all men at birth, and so forth, just as our forefathers did who owned slaves and who robbed the Indians of their land, but it is another matter when you try to apply it to the negro, the Indian, the Kanaka and the Filipino. We of the South are contending for our own, and we are going to have it. The negro has nothing that we want that was not taken from us by force and given him. He has no land, no birthright, no heritage—nothing but a right to help govern which was given wrongfully to him. When we take the ballot from him we leave him in a far better condition than he found himself when he came among us as a result of Yankee thrift and speculation."

The "consent of the governed" is a sweet morsel to the Democratic palate in Nebraska and some other localities, but it is obviously proving altogether too rich for general consumption.

Her Coffin Four Feet Seven Inches Broad

Mrs. Levin Wainwright, who was the largest woman in the county, was buried at Laurel Del., a few days ago. The casket measured fifty-five inches across, and with the body weighed nearly 600 pounds.

The Fallacies of Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Bryan's whole speech of acceptance is based upon the assumption as true of that which is not true. He takes it for granted that there is a Filipino nation, at least, to the same extent as there is an Irish nation or a Polish people. That is just what there is not. Men who know the Philippines differ about many things. They agree that those islands are inhabited not by one people, but by many. Forty or more languages are spoken in them. All sorts of religions are there professed. Some of the Islanders are Christians; some of them are pagans; some of them Mohammedans. In civilization they range from savages lower than the lowest of our North American Indians to the university educated half-castes of Manila and its neighborhood. The fiercest hatreds and jealousies exist among them. For centuries and for tens of centuries they have warred one on the other. How is the stable government which Mr. Bryan promises to establish there to be set up? Tagalog will not submit to be ruled by Moro if he can help it, Moro will never yield his fierce liberty to the sway of the cunning lawyers of Manila. Are we to make one or the other bend to the rule of that one of the races which we think best fit to govern? If we do anything of that sort, are we not doing just what Mr. Bryan says we have no right to do, anywhere, at any time, or under any circumstances? From one or the other of those races or peoples we are taking their inalienable right not to be governed without their consent. Mr. Bryan certainly does not believe that he could persuade all those races in the Philippines, hating each other as only Asiatics can hate, to co-operate during his Presidential term in establishing a stable government; It could not be done in centuries.

If we attempted to solve the problem by establishing a number of independent governments we would change the nature of our difficulties, but we would not escape them. We could not settle their boundaries without war. We could not maintain their independence against each other except by force. If we assumed responsibilities to the world for their international relations, as Mr. Bryan's claim of a protectorate implies, we would involve ourselves in complications most dangerous to our peace and prosperity. * * * In short, Mr. Bryan would announce the solution of the problem before he knows its factors. The Administration, on the other hand, would learn all the facts and then act in that way which will be best for the Filipinos, best for the world, most honorable to ourselves.

Mr. Bryan, do not deceive yourself. You, and those who think with you, have no more monopoly of the Golden Rule, the Ten Commandments and the Declaration of Independence than four years ago you had of the championship of the farmer, the debtor and the workingman. Then you felt, and now you still feel, as certain that they were and are being crucified on the "cross of gold" as you to-day are that your competitor is seeking the honors of an Alexander or a Bonaparte by a feeble imitation of their triumphs. The country believes you were mistaken in 1896. It thinks that what you offered and offer as medicine to the debtor and the farmer and the workingman would, had they taken it, proved their undoing. May it not be that your championship of the people of the Philippine Islands, about whom you seem not to know very much, may turn out to be to those whom you would befriend as dangerous and as mischievous as your panacea of 1896?—Baltimore Herald.

"Great Dr. Bryan."

A letter from Major A. U. Betts, now serving in the Philippines, has just been received by Commodore Henry Tracy, of Toledo, O., which shows that the Filipino insurgents are still relying on "Great Dr. Bryan" as their mainstay, and are holding out simply to await the result of the November election. Major Betts says:

"I am confident that nearly every soldier in the Philippines feels as I do, that if he was at home and could cast his ballot next November, that ballot would be cast where it would do more to put down this rebellion than he has been able to do here with Krag bullets. You who are at home cannot comprehend how thoroughly these people are informed on American politics. Through some bureau of information they are kept perfectly in touch with all political issues pertaining to the Philippines. Some idea can be gained of this by the poster which I enclose, together with a translation of the same." The poster was found everywhere in Tabaco, when that city was taken and entered by our army, and in this document the provisional chief of the province announces "with great pleasure" that "data, according to the foreign newspapers, very strongly favorable to the independence of our fatherland, exist in the fact that the party of the North American people which calls itself the Democratic party, sustains and defends to-day with ardor the Declaration of Independence of the Philippines."

Major Betts adds: "This poster I send to you, that some of my friends who are on the side of the 'Great Dr. Bryan' may read it and more thoroughly understand the situation over here. If it was not for the assistance this rebellion receives from the States it would quickly end."

Dewey on Bryan and Aguinaldo.

Admiral Dewey, who has been passing the month of July at his country home near Washington, D. C., drove into town a day or two ago, and submitted gracefully to the interviewer. To the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle he said, among other things: "I regard the news from the Philippines as particularly encouraging. Aguinaldo's lieutenants are surrendering one after another. Whatever show of resistance to our authority there is at the present time in the Philippines will be kept up until after our election in November. The insurrection is kept alive by the leaders, who hold out to the soldiers the hope of Bryan's election."

Telephonic communication between German and French cities has at last been opened.

A Well-to-Do Executioner.

Lorenzo Schwietz, of Breslau, has just been appointed public executioner for Prussia. He is a rich retired business man.

CHINA AGAIN ASKS PEACE

Li Hung Chang's New Proposal Received in Washington.

HE SUES FOR AN ARMISTICE.

His Latest Proposal Looked Upon Unfavorably in Washington, While Austrian Minister Declares Him Dishonest—Li Wants a Peace Conference—Suggests Conger as Our Representative

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Another peace proposal from Li Hung Chang, China's Plenipotentiary to arrange an armistice with the Powers, was delivered to the State Department by Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington. It is based on the bold assertion that the conditions laid down by the President and the Secretary of State as preliminaries to peace had been complied with. One of these conditions was that order should be restored throughout the Chinese Empire, and Li's assertion was strongly at variance with official information which came on the same day that fighting was going on in Pekin between Chinese troops and the allies. The great Chinese diplomatist has, therefore, invited another rejection of his overtures. Unless there is a radical change in the situation he will be informed that this Government will refuse to entertain his proposals.

When the answer will be sent has not been determined, according to the guarded statement of officials. One of them said that the State Department will take its own time in responding. If this and other statements be true, the indications are that no answer will be returned to Li until a detailed report of conditions at Pekin has been received from Minister Conger or General Chaffee.

Earl Li suggests in his communication that Minister Conger, having been released from his recent restraint, would be acceptable to the Imperial Government as the representative of the United States in a conference between China and the Powers to effect an amicable settlement of the existing difficulties, but expresses confidence that any other person familiar with the situation named by this Government would be acceptable to China, and indicates a desire to have the American representative near at hand so that the negotiations may begin soon. He assumes that the Powers will want to hold the peace conference in Pekin or Tien-Tsin, and urges that steps in that direction be taken.

It is understood that while the appeal has been addressed to the other Powers, Earl Li wants the United States to take the initiative in bringing about the proposed peace conference, a natural sequence of the lead taken by this Government in laying down the conditions with which China must comply before any settlement can be reached.

FARMERS TO WAR ON TOLLGATES.

Uprising Expected in Indiana and Governor Mount Orders Troops to Get Ready.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—The farmers of Cass County have declared war against the owners of the Burlington turnpike, who insist upon collecting toll for travel on the road. The company has employed fifty or sixty men to guard the tollgates at night and the farmers have organized to tear down the structures. Tollgate Keepers Smith and Myers have received notices from the farmers that they would destroy the tollhouses and have been warned that if any resistance is made their lives will pay the penalty. The company has guards at all the bridges on the road. The men are heavily armed and have been instructed to protect the property at any cost.

So threatening has the situation become that the Sheriff of Cass County has advised the Governor that he may need assistance in upholding the law, and the Executive has ordered the militia company at Peru to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

STRUCK OFF HIS CHILD'S HAND.

Father's Heroic Measure to Prevent Death From Snakebite.

Selinsgrove, Penn. (Special).—While John Rankin, of Hickory Corners, and his eight-year-old son, were out picking huckleberries the boy was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake.

Certain that every moment meant life or death for his boy, Rankin seized the child, and with one blow of a heavy knife he carried struck off the hand at the wrist above the snake bite.

Stopping the flow of blood with a cord about the arm, the father carried the child home, and after several hours a doctor arrived and dressed the wound. The medical man says the boy will recover, and that the father saved his life by his heroic treatment.

Henry G. Burleigh Dead.

Henry G. Burleigh, long prominent in business and politics in Northern New York, died at his residence in Whitehall, after a lingering illness. He had been incapacitated for active work for two years. Mr. Burleigh, in connection with his brother, Brackett W. Burleigh, had for many years virtual control of the transportation service on Lake Champlain. He was sixty-eight years old.

Three Killed at a Crossing.

A team containing a party of campers was struck at Palm Station, ten miles below Allentown, Penn., by a north-bound passenger train. Three of the campers were killed instantly and the wagon was demolished. The dead men are James V. Gottschalk, aged thirty-eight, of New York City, manager of a theatrical bureau; John F. Wolle, aged forty-five, a painter of Allentown; Harvey O. Wolle, aged thirty-four, a tailor, of Allentown, and a brother of John F. Wolle.

Chinese War Notes.

Russians fighting around Tasi-Chow are reported to have killed 3000 Chinese.

Secretary Long believes the Chinese troubles will work themselves out amicably.

The exportation of arms or ammunition to China was prohibited by England.

It is umored that when China is reorganized her capital will be moved to Shanghai.

An unconfirmed report in Paris said that 7000 Christians had been massacred east of Pekin.

POWERS FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Him of Participating in Goebel's Murder.

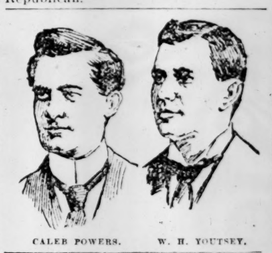
SENTENCE LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

End of the Famous Trial at Georgetown, Ky.—Prisoner Takes the Verdict Calmly Despite the Long Strain of the Trial—One of the Jurymen a Republican—Decision Made After Two Ballots.

Georgetown, Ky. (Special).—The trial of Caleb Powers, Secretary of State of Kentucky in the Cabinet of Governor Taylor, for complicity in the murder of William E. Goebel, ended in a verdict of guilty, with a sentence attached of imprisonment for life.

The jury was out only forty-five minutes. It took two ballots. The first ballot was one for hanging and eleven for life imprisonment; the second was unanimous.

The jury had listened to the testimony and speeches for six long weeks. It was composed of eight Democrats, three anti-Goebel Democrats and one Republican.



CALEB POWERS. W. H. YOUTSEY.

When the verdict was read aloud by the clerk every one turned to observe its effect on the prisoner. For an instant he seemed to be somewhat shocked, but soon he was smiling and chatting pleasantly with the Misses Dangerfield who sat next to him inside the bar. Powers has shown little emotion during the trial. Only once did he wince, and that was when State's Attorney Franklin pointed his finger at Powers's face and told him it would take "infinite mercy from the Great Master to pardon the infinite wrong you did Henry Youtsey in urging him on to the crime and inviting him into your office like the spider did the fly."

State's Attorney Franklin made an impassioned speech in closing the case, and it is believed that his speech prevented a hung jury.

Judge Cantrill announced that the Youtsey trial would begin immediately.

TWO FIGHTING MEN DROWNED.

They Had a Quarrel While Driving and Their Horses Dashed Into the River.

Binghamton, N. Y. (Special).—Frederick Hartwell and Frederick Edwards, both residents of Hancock, were drowned in the Delaware River at Ben's Eddy as the result of a quarrel. They and Marsden Ostrom had started on a short driving trip into the country. They had reached Ben's Eddy when Hartwell and Edwards became involved in a quarrel and Hartwell struck Edwards on the head with a whip.

Edwards dropped the reins to retaliate and the horse took fright and dashed over the river bank into the river. Ostrom succeeded in swimming ashore and gave the alarm. The other two men could not swim and were drowned. The horses became entangled in the harness and were also lost.

30,000 LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES.

Hundred Unfortunates Found Concealed in Manila Houses.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Surgeon-General Sternberg has received a report from Major Guy L. Edie, President of the Board of Health in Manila, stating that the Board of Health is considering a plan to segregate all the lepers on one island, where hospitals and other suitable buildings can be erected for their care. The report states that leprosy was introduced in the Philippines in 1633, when the Emperor of Japan sent 150 lepers to the islands. Since the number has increased until the estimate is that there are 30,000 lepers in the archipelago, largely in the Vasayas. In a recent inspection of Manila, 100 lepers were found concealed in various houses, while many others escaped to the country.

Greater New York's Population.

New York's population, as announced by William R. Merriam, Director of the Census, is 3,437,202. The total population is distributed among the several boroughs thus:

Manhattan	1,850,093
The Bronx	200,507
Brooklyn	1,166,582
Richmond	67,021
Queens	152,999

Riot in Porto Rico.

A riot in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, caused by anti-American feeling resulted in the death of one person and the fatal injury of two.

Colombian Revolution Over.

The surrender of the main body of the Colombian revolutionary army was announced.

Anarchist Plot Against McKinley.

Two Italians, believed to be Anarchists, were detained at Quarantine, New York, on information received by the Secret Service Bureau in Washington that the men were coming to this country to take the life of President McKinley.

Typhoid Fever in Baltimore.

Typhoid fever is prevailing in Baltimore, as the result of the heat and dry weather, which have caused contamination of the water supply.

The Labor World.

Swifts' Steel Company, at Syracuse, N. Y., has reduced the wages of its 150 employes twelve per cent.

Postmaster Van Cott will employ forty additional letter carriers in New York City, beginning October 1.

The Bookbinders' International Union is making an effort to organize the women workers of the trade.

The South Wales colliers are to receive five per cent. advance, making the highest wage ever paid there.

German locomotive engineers receive a gold medal and $500 for every ten years' service without a mishap.

DOCTOR ON MURDER TOUR

Liquor Crazed, He Shoots Uncle, Mother-in-Law and Sheriff.

KILLED BY DEAD SHERIFF'S SON.

Sturley Harrington, a Maddened Physician, Drove About With His Twelve-Year-Old Child, Who Saw Him Shoot Three Persons—He Had Driven His Wife From Home.

Leavenworth, Kan. (Special). — A quadruple tragedy took place at Farley, a small town across the river in Missouri. Dr. Sturley Harrington, a physician, of Farley, intoxicated and imagining fancied wrongs, killed James Wallace, his uncle, a wealthy farmer; Mrs. William Wallace, Harrington's mother-in-law, and J. P. Dillingham, Sheriff of Platte County, who tried to arrest him, and was in turn shot dead by Harry Dillingham, the Sheriff's son.

Harrington's twelve-year old daughter was a forced witness of the different stages of the tragedy, the physician taking her with him in his buggy as he went from place to place on his bloody errand.

Harrington quarreled with his wife Saturday and drove her from home, threatening her life. Mrs. Harrington had not returned Monday morning, and Harrington, repairing to Wallace's house, demanded to know where she could be found.

Wallace professed to have no knowledge of her whereabouts, whereat Harrington shot him twice.

Leaving his victim as he lay, Harrington drove half a mile to the home of Mrs. William Wallace and again demanded to know of his wife. To Mrs. Wallace's answer that she knew nothing of Mrs. Harrington the physician shot her dead.

Harrington drove immediately to Leavenworth, taking his little girl with him. The Wallaces were alone, and no one gave chase. At Leavenworth Harrington appeared calm and collected. He purchased more cartridges and a rifle and ammunition. Then he entered another store and, drawing a revolver, demanded the money.

There were a dozen men in the store, but none made a move to interfere. The clerk turned over the money, and Harrington started to leave the store. As he did so the clerk fired at him. He missed, and Harrington, turning quickly, emptied his revolver in the direction of the crowd. None of the shots took effect.

As the murderer emerged from the store Sheriff Dillingham met him. Harrington instantly shot Dillingham, stepped over the body and started to run. He had gone but a few rods when a shot from the revolver of Harry Dillingham, son of the Sheriff, brought him to the ground. Both the Sheriff and Harrington died within a few minutes.

THREE PERSONS PERISH.

Futile Efforts of One Victim to Save the Other Two.

Cape May, N. J. (Special).—Ellen Young, Salina Newhouser and Albert J. Schwab, all of Philadelphia, were drowned in the surf at Cape May point. They were bathing and got beyond their depth. Schwab tried to save his companions, holding their unconscious bodies above the water for some time. Just as a boat, which went to their rescue, reached his side he loosened his grasp on the women and sank out of sight. The women were taken ashore, and although the usual methods of resuscitating persons were resorted to for two hours they could not be brought back to life.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

Minnesota Farmer Kills His Wife and Three Children.

Arlington, Minn. (Special).—Theodore Wallart, a farmer living three miles from town, killed his wife, a boy nineteen years old, a girl sixteen years old and a baby. He then set fire to his barn, destroying the stable, with nine horses, a corn crib and a barn full of hay.

Mrs. Wallart had been trying to obtain a divorce, the couple having separated. Wallart entered the house through a window and slaughtered the family, with the exception of one child, a boy, who was wounded, however, and probably will die. Wallart fled.

Chicago, 1,698,575.

The population of the city of Chicago, according to the official count of the return of the twelfth census, is as follows:

	1900	1890
Chicago City	1,698,575	1,099,850

These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 598,725, or 54.44 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

Cuba's Former President Speaks.

Senor Salvador Cisneros, former President of Cuba, in a petition to President McKinley, declares that the Island should be permitted to draft its own constitution.

Kansas City Firemen Beat.

In the international exhibition of fire apparatus at the Paris Exposition, the Kansas City firemen secured the first place.

Drowned Three Desperadoes.

From Portageville, Pemiscot County, Mo., comes the report of work by vigilantes in ridding the community of Thomas Cook, a desperate character, and two pals. Cook was a noted gambler.

Johnson Succeeds Heath.

William M. Johnson, president of the New Jersey State Senate, has accepted the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General, made vacant by the resignation of Perry S. Heath.

Wind Causes Havoc.

A terrific wind storm struck Sheboygan, Wis. Eight large buildings were completely wrecked and two hundred small houses were blown down. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The storm, which raged for only ten minutes, was two miles wide and wrecked everything in its path.

American Troops Praised.

General Dorward, British, commanding at Tien-Tsin, officially pronounced the American troops "soldiers of the highest class."

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector,
DACK O. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

Same Thing.

At a woman's euchre party the other day one of the fair players stopped the game with this query: "What do they call a little black cat in England?"

A number of the members had been in England, but they all had to give it up.

The riddle maker smiled sweetly as she trumped her partner's ace in true traditional style.

"Can't guess? Why, 'kitty, kitty'—just the same as anywhere else."—New York Mail and Express.

"Making Over" a Hat.

A Corry woman, who could not afford a new $5 hat, visited a millinery store, saw the late styles, went home, pounded her old hat for half an hour with a rolling pin, stuck a feather through the band and went to church the next Sunday the envy of all the women in the town.—Erie Dispatch.

Originality.

Original things are not always good. The best that any writer can do is to absorb facts and studies as a cow does grass, then give as good a quality of the milk of common sense as possible.—New York Journal.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

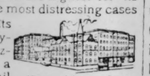
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

A Canadian Tells the Story of His Rescue.

45 Years of Nerve Destroying Bondage—His Declining Years Can Now be Passed in Happiness and Comfort.

WINNIPEG, Man.—[Special.]—A lifetime's slavery at the end of this century is almost beyond belief and yet it is true. In Poyntz & Co's. drug store on Williams St., yesterday, was discussed the remarkable deliverance of Mr. Geo. Gaffield a prominent farmer, and one of the oldest settlers of St. Charles District, when he himself entered the store. His step was firm and elastic, his eye bright, his bearing that of manly vigor, so that the reporter hesitated to ask if he had just been released from a terrible bondage, but Mr. Gaffield was only too pleased to tell his story, for the good of humanity. "Yes I'm glad to talk of it, because it may lead those who are tobacco spitting and smoking their lives away to find a cure in No To-Bac. I was a heavy user of tobacco for over 45 years, an inveterate smoker and chewer, using a frightful amount of tobacco and spending so much money that it was ruinous to me financially. Not only this, but the habit was disgusting to all I came in contact with. Did I try to stop? I should say so; dozen of times, but I had become such a slave to the weed that I couldn't live without it. A year ago Poyntz recommended No-To-Bac to me and my wife urged me to try it and so I bought a box. From the day I took a No-To-Bac tablet I have not tasted tobacco. I used three boxes of No-To-Bac and was not only cured of the tobacco habit, but regained my health and strength and was benefitted in more ways than one. The truth is that No-To-Bac made a new man of me." Druggist Poyntz, who had listened to this wonderful story, said: "The Sterling Remedy Company, of Chicago, New York and Montreal, are so fair and square that it's a pleasure to do business with them. They authorize every druggist to sell No-To-Bac under the absolute guarantee that if three boxes fail to cure any case of the tobacco habit, the money will be refunded, and they refund it, too." Get the booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Free sample and written guarantee mailed for the asking.

Norfolk and Southern R.R

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

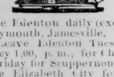
Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2:15,	p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " "	4:25,	p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	9:30,	a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11:00,	a. m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:40,	a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "	12:40,	p. m.
Arrive Bel haven " "	4:45,	p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturd ay	6:00,	p. m.
Arrive Ed nton " "	7:00,	p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.



Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Edenton River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth city for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, or Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

WHAT SAY YOU?

What do you think reader? What is your candid opinion? Do you believe that the "negro issue" should be longer fostered upon a campaign and weary worn people, or that its continuance will work for Carolina's weal either at home or abroad? Lay aside your political prejudice for the moment, sit down in some cool and shady spot, if you can find one, mop your perspiring brow, rest your wearied lungs, and ask the ego candidly, and answer the question for yourself as a plain, common-sense, Christian gentleman, what means the continuance of this "howl?" The amendment is a matter of history. It now has the sanctity of law. It has been written, passed and stamped with the approval of the majority. Its benefits, which have been loudly heralded, are now, according to its political supporters and advocates, about to be enjoyed.

Says Editor Bailey of the "Recorder" in a recent letter:

"Men wept when in that matchless speech at Raleigh Governor-elect Aycock pictured the glory of an era of good feeling that would bloom like a rose upon us as soon as the amendment should be ratified. Well may they weep now if they suffer their hopes to be deferred.

Protest must need have been made. Division was inevitable, though before election I did not dream that it would be so. It is now at hand, and it is upon moral grounds."

There will, indeed, be good cause for tears if the cry of a certain clique of well-known politicians, who are at present depicting, and who are not without their followers, the skeleton of that "dead issue" as being well covered with flesh and full of life, and as yet in fact, but in its adolescence, sure to curse us with its presence for another decade, is a fair sample of that realization.

What is their object and their aim? It is for you to judge. Are the National party platforms too small or weak to stand on? their issues too unimportant for party discussion? their aims too light and trivial to interest us? Is the only feeling to be appealed to and the only problem to be discussed, amendment or no amendment, still to be that of race?

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Present conditions in Cuba are such, if Governor-General Wood is to be believed, as to do the Eagle proud. There has been, as might, in course of human affairs be expected, several scandals, which, for political effect, have been greatly harped upon, but the work *in toto* is to be most highly commended. The Governor-General, speaking last week to an assemblage of Cubans, said that much money was being spent honestly by efficient military officers, whose supervision and experience cost the Cubans nothing financially, the sums expended being for the ulterior benefit of the cities. There was no parallel in the world's history, he continued, where one nation had done unselfishly so much for another as the United States had done for the Cubans, and he thought the progressive Cubans appreciated the great improvements in the condition of their cities, especially in street repairing and building, sanitary regulations and in the collection of the customs. The latter, General Wood also pointed out, were never in better condition. There was $2,500,000 of unencumbered surplus in the treasury, and the customs receipts at all the ports showed a material increase, while some of them were nearly double the amount of last year.

Conditions throughout the island give further testimony of the Americanizing effect. Cities which were nothing but festering cesspools formerly are now well paved and enjoying good drainage. The result is a complete absence of yellow fever in the three eastern provinces. The task would have been less onerous had more efficient civil officers been at the disposal of the Americans and had the Spanish inheritance in the administration of justice been stamped out.

The Chinese situation still holds public attention. Peking has fallen, it is true, and the ministers, rumor-murdered, are within a saving circle of friendly steel. Momentous problems, however, still foreshadow. The Chinese may yet rally in force and attack the relief column which they so vastly outnumber. The Russians and Germans in their war-like tone add another disturbing element. America seeks not war or territory, but she does demand reparation for injuries sustained, and will not submit to a "closed door" policy against her trade. For such a policy Russia stands; a policy which in its principle of exclusion would be disastrous to American commerce, and especially so to the great cotton trade of our Southern States.

The leading orators of the Negro National Business League, which recently met at Boston, sagely advised their race that the best business opportunities for them were offered in the South and West.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

The St. Louis Republican states that "Recruits for the Republican party are coming over in battalions."

Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed.

Anything-to-beat-Lincoln and anything-to-beat Grant didn't win, and any-thing-to-beat-McKinley will likewise fail.

When a politician begins to call names it is safe to say he is on the wrong side of it. Abuse isn't argument,

The State Canvassing Board report the vote for the Constitutional Amendment was 182,217; against the Amendment 128,265; majority for the Amendment, 53,932. The vote for Governor shows a majority for Aycock of 60,364. He received 186,650 votes against 126,296 for Adams.

A Contemporary says there are some people who cannot understand why stocks went down when Bryan was nominated four years ago and go up now. That is easy. There was really some danger that he might be elected four years ago, and there is not a particle of suspicion even that he will do any such thing now.

A commercial man tells the Baltimore "Herald" that he has traveled the past three months from Eastport, Me., to San Francisco, and from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and everywhere he has found the most prosperous conditions he ever knew. He cannot see how men interested in anything but office-seeking can desire a change.

Thousands of Republicans and Populists, including a large number of Democrats, voted for the Amendment, thus helping to swell its majority, with the full understanding that the pledges made on the stump and in the press that it should and would eliminate the race issue from our State politics, and they are indignant at the attempt to keep it up in the National campaign.

ONLY REPEATING.

The Democrats who are now eulogizing Abraham Lincoln, and are pointing to him as a reproof to President McKinley, called him some very hard names in the early '60's and accused him of a desire to establish a military despotism in the United States. The "anti-imperialists" who are now raging against "expansion" and militarism within thirty years from now, will no more think about pulling down the flag in the Philipines than those Democrats who favored the civil war, would now think of proposing another rebellion.

WATTERSON THEN AND NOW.

It cannot improve the temper of the Louisville Courier Journal to see daily in its exchanges quotations from its files in 1896, when the editor spoke of the man he is now supporting for President as follows.

"Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Kentucky and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a President. Nor is he even of the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate."

Mr. Bryan has not changed in his nature in four years, but Mr. Watterson announced the change when he declared that between Republican Knaves and Democratic Fools he chose to go with the fools.

Lets Drop the Negro Question.

Some of our newspapers are still trying to force the negro issue in the November campaign. We think this a mistake. The people of North Carolina understand since the adoption of the constitutional amendment, August 2d, that there will never be danger of negro domination in this State again, hence it is folly to revive the old stereotyped issue of negro domination.—Apex News.

Not Ratified but Denounced.

A significant feature of the period following the election in this State has been the absence of "ratification" meetings. In their place there have been indignation meetings in many of the counties. The ratification meetings which are missing this year are a usual post-election feature in North Carolina; the indignation meeting is something new, and its presence in so many counties tells its own story.—Asheville Gazette.

Let it Rest.

We are not a Baptist, but we are a Democrat, and we agree with Brother Broughton that race antagonism shall cease and be no longer an issue in North Carolina. It is dead, let it rest. Let the Democratic party keep its pledges. The demagogue politician who tries to keep the race issue alive is an incubus in politics and as dangerous to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the State, as the ignorant negro voter.—Pamlico Enterprise.

A Free Explanation.

"Jonas, what does 16 to 1 mean?"

"Martha, it is too hot weather to go deeply into such a senseless passing phase of political agitataion. Taken by and large, however, it means 16 votes for McKinley to 1 for Bryan in November."

Imperialism is a mere campaign fustian—political rot, to speak plainly—but the proposition that lies behind it to throw away valuable territory, contract our commercial policies and pursue a general retrograde movement is serious. It is something to be combated and affords a reason, if no other existed, why Mr. Bryan and his fusionist following should not be intrusted with the reins of government.—Nashville Banner.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug 24, 1900.

Mr. J. L. Kennedy, of the Industrial Commission, who has just returned from a trip through Illinois and Wisconsin, says he did not find a single Republican who had the slightest doubt of the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Kennedy made special efforts to get posted on German sentiment, and thus sums up what he learned: "The Democrats are rainbow chasing when they pretend to believe that the German vote which has hitherto been Republican, is breaking away from the party. Milwaukee is the one place in the country where it is not a difficult matter to learn the sentiment of American citizens of German birth or decent. I made many inquiries for German defection in Milwaukee, but found it not. The Republicans of that city are not aware of any such defection, outside of solitary instances, and in both these cases the deserters are without influence or importance. The Germans themselves say that if there is to be any slump of their people from the Republican party it must be for something that is not yet happened and not because of anything the party has already done."

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, was among the callers at the White House and at Republican Congressional Headquarters this week. He says the successful fusion of all the anti-Republican elements in Idaho has made the carrying of the State a hard job for the Republicans, but has not discouraged them a bit. Of the Coast States Senator Shoup said: "A careful canvass of Washington State has been made by conservative Republicans and the Republican majority is estimated at 15,000. In Oregon the majority will be 20,000. California will give a margin of 25,000 votes for the Republican ticket; Utah will also be Republican."

Republicans are hoping that the reported intention of the Democrats to put Sixto Lopex, who was one of the Filipinos sent to Washington by Aguinaldo last year, on the stump for Bryan will prove to be true. The importation of a Filipino Bryan stumper would disgust thousands of decent Democrats who otherwise would vote for Bryan just because he is the candidate of their party but who at heart favor the foreign policy of President McKinley.

In view of the public allegations of Senor Cisneros, a former president of the Cuban republic established by the insurgents, acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn made the following official statement: "Nothing has been received by this department from its officers in Cuba to indicate that dissatisfaction with the Administration of the United States or its policy exists in the island. There is absolutely no intention of interfering with the Cubans in framing their constitution. When the constitution is completed it will be presented to Congress which must determine its acceptability. The Executive will transmit it to the legislative power, which directed intervention in behalf of Cuba, and which therefore must say when a stable government exists."

Gen. W. W. Dudley said when asked about the story published in a Democratic paper saying that he was going on the stump for Bryan: "I could not be more surprised were it stated that I had taken up arms against the United States on behalf of the Filipinos than to hear that such a story is being circulated about me. I expect to make speeches for McKinley and the Republican ticket, Congressional and State, in Indiana during the month of October.

Summer Session of the University.

The Summer Session of the University, just closing, has been well-attended and excellent work has been done. This session includes the Teachers' School, the Summer Term and the Summer Law School. The total number in attendance has been 145

The prospects for the coming session are most encouraging. There have been an unusual number of applications for rooms and everything points to a large attendance. The Carr Dormitory stands ready for occupation and the exterior work upon the Alumni Building is practically complete. The filter, engine, etc., for the water-works have come and work upon this will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Examinations for entrance will begin on September 12th and continue three day. The Fall registration of students will be held on September 13th, 14th and 15th.

FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
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Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczemr, Aches and Pains in bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruption sores in mouth or throat? If so, your blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rich, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, build up the broken down body and invigorates the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 per large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a trial bottle given away to sufferers For free trial bottle, address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble and free personal advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

Nassau's Big Tree.

In Nassau, the capital city of the Bahama islands, they say "the tree in the public square"—not the trees. Now the public square of Nassau is quite as large as that of most cities of the size, but there is only one tree in it, and that tree literally fills the square and spreads its shade over all the public buildings in the neighborhood. For it is the largest tree in the world at its base, although it is hardly taller than a three story house. It is variously known as a ceiba or a silk cotton tree, but the people of the low islands of the West Indies call it the hurricane tree; for no matter how hard the wind blows it cannot disturb the mighty, buttressed trunk of the ceiba.

Its trunk throws out great curving, windlike braces, some of them 20 feet wide and nearly as high. These extend into the ground on all sides and brace the tree against all attack, while the great branches spread a thick shade overhead. In the tropic sunshine of midsummer, hundreds, even thousands, of people may gather in the cool of its shadow. No one knows how old the great tree is, but it must have been growing hundreds, if not thousands, of years. A very old picture in the library at Nassau shows the tree as big as it is at present, and even the oldest negro in the island cannot remember when it was a bit smaller.—Washington Post.

Baths and Fatigue.

Professor K. Beerwald says that when the body is fatigued or the brain has been overtaxed by excessive mental work it is very wrong to take a cold bath. Such a bath excites, he says, and if we add this to the already excited state of the body the result seems rejuvenating for the moment, but very soon the tension becomes too great, and the body cannot be forced to do more work.

According to the professor, a warm bath is the only kind to be applied when one wishes to recover from fatigue, and the longer a tired body remains in a bath of, say, 70 degrees the quieter become the strained nerves and the easier follows the sought for rest.

In the morning, after a good night's rest, a cold bath is very invigorating, but at no time during the day, if the nerves are strained, should it be repeated.

Packing For Moving.

"If you will only pack things in small boxes," says the woman who knows how to move, "you will have the men who move you in a comparatively beatific state of mind; books, for instance. It is strange, but every woman who has books to move immediately gets the biggest box she can find for them. Books are heavy anyway, and big boxes are liable to break with their weight, and it is almost impossible to move them. They will fit just as well into small, square boxes in which packages of starch or oatmeal have come, and they will pack into the moving van better, and the men can handle great numbers of them with little trouble."—New York Times.

A Lost Ad.

Ben Inprint—Say my wife, Mrs. Ben Inprint, and two children, Lucy and John, are away on a visit to her Uncle Ebenezer's, down at Cedar Valley. I join them over Sunday.

New Reporter (producing notebook)—Give me the names of the children again, please.

Ben Inprint—Goodness! Ye ain't goin to put it in yer paper, are ye?

New Reporter—I intended to, but of course if you'd rather I'll not mention it. Good day.

Ben Inprint—Why didn't I keep my blame mouth shut? That feller must be new.—Ohio State Journal.

Young Women

The entry into womanhood is a critical time for a girl. Little menstrual disorders started at that time soon grow into fatal complications. That female troubles are filling graveyards proves this. Wine of Cardui establishes a painless and natural menstrual flow. When once this important function is started right, a healthy life will usually follow. Many women, young and old, owe their lives to Wine of Cardui. There is nothing like it to give women freedom from pain and to fit young women for every duty of life. $1.00 bottles at druggists.

Miss Della M. Strayer, Tully, Kan.: "I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time, was nervous, had no appetite, and lost interest in everything, in fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with Thedford's Black-Draught, when needed, and to-day I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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The State Normal And Industrial College Of North Carolina

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $92 to $132; for non-residents, $152. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2000 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition applications should be made before August 1. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For Catalogue and other information address until August 15th

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER,
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THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

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Elaborate designs have recently been completed for the Electricity building for the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901. Displays of all kinds in the practical and artistic uses of electricity, together with complete exhibits of electrical machinery and appliances, are to be conspicuous features of the great Exposition. The designs contemplate a very handsome and commodious building. The structure is to be 500 feet from east to west and 150 feet wide, giving an exhibition space of 75,000 square feet. The South Facade fronts the Mall, and the north fronts the Midway. The east end is to guard the massive Electric Tower, while the west faces the Grand Canal. The general ornamentation of the structure is to be frescoes in a mixture of reds, greens and yellows.

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Atlantic Collegiate Institute

(FOR BOTH SEXES)
—ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—

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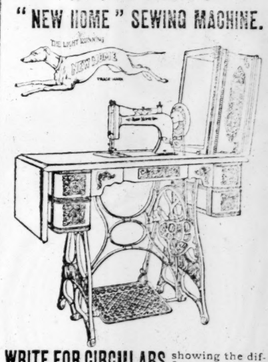

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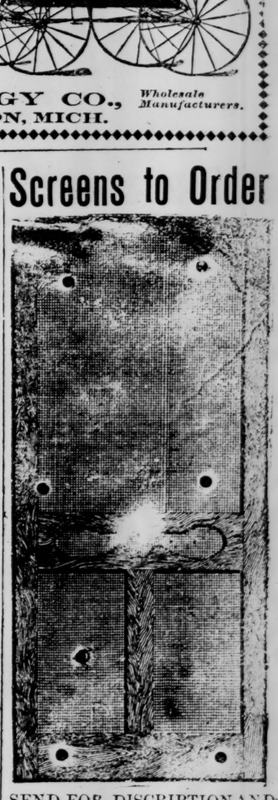

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Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts

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Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

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Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; R. R. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper, Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Albemarle Lodge No. 14; D. M. Simons, N. G.; J. P. Simpson, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R. E. Black, Financial secretary; Twiddy, Treasurer

Talula Encampment No. 8; N. Garrett, C. P.; J. C. Simpson, H. P.; T. T. Whitcomb, S. W.; G. W. Twiddy, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. A. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. E. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3d Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 5, I. O. R. M.; A. C. Garrett Sachem; E. F. Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F. G. Thompson, jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams Prophet; W. Bon Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. E. White, keeper of wampum. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John F. Davis.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug. 30 1900.

THE LIVING DEAD.

What shall we do with our dead?
The dead who have not died—
Who meet us still in the very paths
Where they once walked by our side.
Not those that we love and mourn,
At rest on a distant shore,
But the lost yet living women and men
Whom we loved—and love no more.

There are shroud and flower and stone
To hide the dead from our sight,
But these are ghosts that will not be laid—
They come 'twixt us and the light;
And the heart loses its blu ,
And the rose has worms at the core
Because of the living women and men
Whom we loved and love no more.

—Current Literature.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

Remember the Hartford Life Policies are corkers.

The political pot at Bayboro seems to be still simmering.

Mr. Joseph Harrell, a prominent citizen of the county, died on the 21st inst., aged 69 years.

Remember if you want to tell something to ALL the people a little ad in the CAROLINIAN fills the bill.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

The Telephone line between Elizabeth City and South Mills will soon be completed and ready for business.

You may not know as much as you think you do, but as long as you think you do you will never know the difference.

A severe fire is reported from Windsor, Bertie county, on the 22d Twelve houses were burned and the town threatened

The Business College Course of Littleton Female College offers superior advantages to young ladies, with or without literary studies, very low cost.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Hu-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot; $4 at Moses Weisel's.

The unveiling of the Vance Monument at Raleigh, Thursday, is reported to have been well attended. The Hon. R. H Battle was the orator of the occasion. He was the former private Secretary of Senator Vance.

The State Farmers' Alliance in its recent meeting at Hillsboro, passed strong resolutions against child labor in factories and favoring better schools, compulsory education and a reformatory. The session was more largely attended than for years.—

Watauga county has voted sixty thousand dollars in bonds to aid in the extension of the Carolina and Northern railroad. That sounds like business. We want a new railroad, or at least we say we do, and we ought to know how to get it.

A contemporary states that the scaffold for the execution of Tom Jones has been erected at Raleigh. Jones murdered an entire family of six. He shows signs of completly breaking down. He says that he tries not to think of his crime. His finger nails have grown out like bird claws and he is thin and weak

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

"I am old enough to be thy grandfather!" said the Egg to the Chicken.

"In that case," replied the Chicken, "it is high time that thou bestirredst thyself."

"Not so," said the Egg, "since the longer I tarry here the fitter I am for the career I have chosen."

"And what may that be?" inquired the Chicken.

"Politics!" answered the Egg.

And the Chicken pondered over the saying.

Young ladies who desire to make college preparation for teaching will find it to their interest to write to President Rhodes, Littleton Female College, Littleton, N. C. This institution enjoys great prosperity, is offering scholarships to worthy applicants and has money to lend to needy students.

The State Fair promises to be, as usually, interesting this year. The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society met last week at Raleigh, and, among other things, it was ordered, on motion, that the Fair of 1900, the Fortieth in the history of the society, be opened formally on Monday, 22d and all exhibits required to be installed in time for the same. It is the wish of the committee to give the whole week to the Fair, and attractions will be provided for the entire time that will please and interest.

Interesting information is given in a contemporary by a gentleman who has just completed a tour of the peanut section of North Carolina, in which he drove through the counties of Herttord, Northampton, Bertie and Gates, making a farm to farm inspection of the crop. In this trip he gathered very full information as to the acreage, present condition of the vines and the outlook for the crop. In the course of his investigations he talked with hundreds of peanut growers, thus gaining information, not only of conditions in the immediate sections that he visited, but the outlook in the entire peanut section of the State. His conclusions are that the acreage has decreased from 25 to 50 per cent. and that the crop this year as a result of the drought is almost an entire loss. With this condition we may expect high prices on peanuts during the coming season, and an utter inability to supply the demands of the present year.

This story is told by the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News as the origin of the anti foreign movement in Manchuria: "Lately about twenty thousand Chinese engaged on the Manchurian Railway struck work owing to a report that Russians had killed Chinese in the hospital and boiled the bodies to get fat to lubricate the engines. This was spread abroad by some ragpickers who found in an ash pit a couple of bear's paws. These were mistaken for human hands, and they were hung on a tree, and caused tremendous crowds to gather. The Russian inhabitants of Charbin were very anxious and Dr. Stevenzizki, who had shot the first bear, now shot a second to show the excited Chinese their mistake. The excitement was somewhat allayed by this, but many of the laborers left, fearing to become victims of the 'great cauldron' of the Europeans. These laborers afterward joined the Boxers."

A contemporary states that in order to induce peasants to settle in the eastern districts of Siberia the Russian railways have issued tickets, good for a family of any size, from any part of European Russia to Toboisk, at two rubies. From Toboisk to any part east as far as Vladivostok or Port Arthur the price is four and a half rubies hence, for not quite seven rubies, or about $3.50, a settler's whole family can travel about four thousand miles. This arrangement has been made upon the personal suggestion of the Czar, who expects great results from the extraordinary inducements. Moreover he hopes by this scheme to divert the stream of emigrants from the United States and to utilize these forces for his own vast empire.

On the 23d inst. a fatal accident occurred on the farm of Mr. James Parker, near Gatesville. John Collins, white, and two colored men were in an ox-cart, when a heavy storm came up, and before they could seek a place of refuge, lightning struck the vehicle and its occupants and motive power. Mr. Collins and one of the negroes were killed outright, as was also the ox. The surviving negro, who was scared almost to death, made his way as soon as possible to Mr. James Parker's residence and carried the terrible tidings.

We have made an arrangement by which we can furnish the CAROLINIAN and the "Home and Farm," a twice-a-month 16 paged journal one year to new subscribers for $1.25 and to old ones, who pay up subscriptions to date and a year in advance. The journal is filled with matter of special value to the Housekeeper, the Farmer, Stock and Fruit grower and the Gardener.

The first steamboat on the new line of the Norfolk & Weldon Steamboat Company made its initial trip Tuesday. Its route lies through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, Currituck and Albemarle sounds and up the Roanoke river to Weldon. The distance is about 300 miles. Elizabeth City, Plymouth, Williamston, Jamesville, Hamilton, Halifax and other points are furnished with landings.

An important change in the Great Eastern Railroad Company has been made. This company was recently incorporated at Raleigh, N. C., but the plans for the work being changed, the promoters have re-incorporated it, so as to build and maintain and operate a road from Raleigh east to Hyde county and the coast. The road is incorporated for sixty years with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

The Atlantic Collegiate Institute will open its twenty-second annual session September 17th. A large number of new students is expected and the prospects are very bright for a most prosperous session. Miss Bessie Jones has been added to the Faculty as teacher of Elocution and Shorthand. Miss Jones received her training in short-hand at Trinity College.

Isaac M. Meekins, esq., Republican nominee for Congress, will speak at Camden C. H. on Monday, September 10th; at Elizabeth City on Monday, September 17, at Hertford on Monday September 24, and Edenton on Monday, October 1st.

Currituck Superior Court next week. Hon. Thomas A. McNeill will preside.

Have you noted the ad of the Union Central Life?

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:29 and will set to-night at 6:34.—Mr. William McQueen is visiting his home in the old country, Scotland.—Mrs. D. S. Jones and children, who have been visiting in the central portion of the State, have returned.—Mr. Willis Gregory spent a few days in Norfolk last week.—The fag end of the Nags Head season is now reported.—Miss Margaret Hollowell, who has been visiting in Salisbury, Md., is at home.—The summer boarder rhymes as follows:

A lucky fellow was Rip Van Winkle;
Undisturbed he was let to stay
For twenty years on the Catskill mountains,
And never a dollar he had to pay.

Now things have changed with the generations
Whenever that glorious spot we seek,
With only moderate accommodations,
It costs us fifty dollars a week.

Mrs. M. T. Jenkins, who has been spending a short time by the seashore, has returned.—Mr. Chas. Benbury, who, with his children, has been making a brief visit at Hertford, has returned.—Mr. David Simons, one of the efficient representatives of the N & S. R. R. here, is back from an itinerary through the breezy West.—Messrs. Camden Melick, W. T. Old and Will Wood spent Sunday at Nags Head.—A handsome granite monument, to mark the resting place of the late Mr. Daniel Kramer, is being erected in the Shepard street Cemetery.—Miss Ida J. Flora has returned from the seashore.—Mr. C. J. Hornaday of the Hertford Dispatch was in the city during the week.—Misses Janie and Agnes Curran, who have been visiting in Betsey, made their departure last week.—Cases of disorderlies, in the neighborhood of the cotton factory, produced a good deal of excitement Saturday morning. Two arrests were made and one of the parties was bound over to the Criminal Court on bond; fines were also imposed on both of the enthusiasts. This is the culmination of a state of affairs which, it is reported, in its riotousness, had previously provoked much complaint.—

O, Prince Tuan, I fear me that
Thou hast more lives than any cat;
But, mind thy gait, if thou keepest on
Thou'll find, some day, the ninth is gone.

—A case in the Mayor's court last week, Perry vs. Harrison, decided that a man who purchases green watermelons has a legal as well as a physical right to howl and seek pecuniary recompence.—Miss Nellie Seymour of Key West is favoring her friend, Mrs. Cassie Morrisett, at the Arlington with a visit.—We are pleased to see Mr. Samuel Wilson, who has been the victim of typhoid fever for some time at his residence on Fearing street, once more up and about.—An addition, embodying the pneumatic system, is being made to the cotton gin of the enterprising firm of Beveridge & Sawyer.—Dr. O. F. McMullan, wife and daughter, are pleasure seeking in New York and other Northern points.—

The young man now at the summer resort
Is tickled to death with the dearth,
There are girls and girls and girls galore,
And only one man on earth.

—We understand that it is rumored that Mr. M. N. Sawyer is to add a second hotel here, the Arlington, to his proprietorship. Occupation to be made about October.—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Williams have returned from the seashore.—Miss Allie Fearing, one of Washington's charming daughters, is visiting the family of Mr. H. M. Fearing on Lawrence street.—The up-comers from Nags Head say that the September storms are already beginning to threaten there.—The usual services Sunday at the churches. The hot weather has effected the attendance and seemingly the choirs. Many of the members of the latter, of course, are vacationing.—Dr. L. S. Blades and wife, and Miss Ada Melick are back from summering.—Mrs. M. B. Culpepper and children, who have been visiting in Tyrrell, have returned.—Lieut. R. O. Cripp, Drs. J. B. Griggs A. L. Pendleton and Mr. W. M. Baxter are back from a trip to the lower sounds.—Rev. Crowson, proprietor of the Fisherman and Farmer, gave us a short but pleasant call Tuesday. He expects to purchase the paper which he is now running under a trial timelease, and establish his son in the management thereof. We welcome this new Richmond to our journalistic field.—Mr. W. C. Hollowell, who has been ill at the Arlington, has much improved and is now seeking further recuperation at his home at Riverside.—Mr. J. W. Sharber has a large brick building underway adjoining the Hotel Central on Poindexter street. The lower floor he will used for stores and the upper floor will be used to enlarge the hotel.—Mr. M. N. Sawyer is recreating at the seashore.—Mr. G. F. Derickson and family, who have been spending several weeks in Maryland, have returned.—Mr. Ed. Markham, of Salem, called and paid his respects on Monday.—Mr. J. B. Pinner, of Dare, gave us a call Tuesday.—Mr. M. L. Sanderlin, who has been the victim of severe fever, is is convalescing.—Mr. Walter Old, who has been suffering from typhoid fever is, we are pleased to hear, now improving.—Miss Marcie Albertson and Mrs. Bertie Albertson and children have returned from a pleasant outing at the seaside.—Mr. W. H. Weatherly and family are back from summering at Nags Head.—The Band of the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company left on the Neuse Tuesday night for Newbern to contest for the musical prize at the Colored State Fair now being held there.—Miss Elliott of Hertford is visiting the family of Mr. J. Q. Wood in this city.—Miss Mary McMullan, one of Elizabeth City's charming young ladies, left to attend Salem Institute last week.—We regret to hear that Mrs. Mollie Fearing is ill at her home on Road street.—Mr Elbert Spence, who has been pursuing a course of medical study at Richmond, Va., is at home.—Three of our young men sang a one-dollar-and-a-half tune on the streets the other evening. At least so said the Mayor when he fined them.—Some light fingered but evidently weary-footed personage rode off on a bicycle belonging to Mr. Logan Old quite late last Monday after-noon and, up to, present writing, has not returned.—The boat up from Nags Head yesterday nearly depopulated that resort.—The ladies of the River-Side Chapel Sunday School, Baptist, will hold another Lawn Party on the grounds of said Chapel, on Dry Point, next Tuesday night. Proceeds to go towards paying for seating the Chapel A pleasant walk to a charming spot. it deserves patronage.—Mr. J. C. Meekins of Columbia was in the city during the week. He made us a pleasant call.

PRIVATE SALE! There is a private sale of valuable old antique furniture (Mahogany and Walnut especially fine) now going on at the residence of the late Capt. P. D. Sakes, Dry Point, opposite Kramer's Mill. Come purchasers.

FOR SALE—Lot on Charles street, near Harrington Bridge. Frontage 59 feet by 75. Small house and improvements, apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Building.

Fulmer & Co.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispepties and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy

FOR RENT

2 HOUSES ON RIVERSIDE AVENUE

just across bridge, right hand side also small house on Charles street Apply to R. P. JENKINS Carolinian Building.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality; an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C

A STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

The store room on Water street formerly occupied by Hooper & Gray for rent. Apply to

P. S. SHIPP.

July 25, 4t.

A FREE PATTERN

her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original stock, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date design

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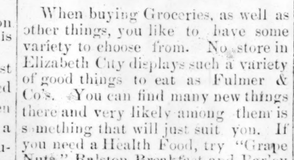
dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day Only 50c. yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms



for ladies, misses, girls and little children. That air of stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

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THE McCALL COMPANY,

138-146 West 14th Street, ... New York City.

Valuable to Women.

Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sick children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without this famous remedy. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

TRY——OUR

THROAT PASTILLES

—FOR—

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

STANDARD PHARMACY

Moved from Road to Poindexter St

MATTING!

New Goods, New Patterns,

Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came

FROM

CHINA AND JAPAN.

They are not dried out; They are not old patterns; They are not auction jobs. They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!

Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

This Company Excels in

HIGHEST INTEREST EARNING, SAFEST POSSIBLE INVESTMENT, LOWEST DEATH RATE, LARGEST RETURNS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

ASSETS:

Jan. 1, 188	$ 1,606,241.50
Jan. 1, 1900,	23,703,174.36

INSURANCE IN FORCE.

Jan. 1, 1881,	$ 8,345,649.00
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S. S. CARTWRIGHT, Special Agt. Room 7, Bradford Building. Elizabeth City, ... N. C

"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in Hard or soft water far more freely, than other tar soaps, and, being 100 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, Scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON SOAP CO.,

CLINTON, IOWA.

TYROSA for SOUPS

Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.

Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes

All flavors retained

No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.

A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.

For sale by grocers.

PREPARED BY

MAC MORRAN & CO., Port Huron, Mich.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

Constipation Afflicts

part of the people all the time, all the people part of the time.

Are you a chronic or occasional sufferer from constipation? Do you want a sure, pure cure?

CASCARETS (eat 'em like candy) will stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels, leave your blood clean and rich, sweeten your breath and make your stomach do its work.

CASCARETS KILL DISEASE GERMS, cure sick headache, taste good and do good, please the children, destroy and drive off worms and other parasites.

A 10c box will prove their merit, and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Try a 10c box to-day! If not pleased, get your money back. Larger boxes, 25c or 50c.

BOOKLET AND SAMPLE FREE FOR THE ASKING

The only Genuine. Beware of Imitations!

ADDRESS Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 258

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. I might here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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PRACTICAL TRAINING IN:

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Tuition, $20 a year; Board $8 a month

Next session opens September 6th.

Entrance examinations in each county court house, July 28th, 10 o'clock, a. m., also at the College September 4th and 5th.

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PRESIDENT GEO T. WINSTON, Raleigh, N. C

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up simply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

ats to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or ailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to abules are the very medicine you need.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

New Discovery About Cobwebs.

An old-time remedy to stop blood flowing from a cut is to put cobwebs over it, but from a recent discovery it appears a dangerous thing to do. Some time ago a woman fell and cut her head, and when her friends hurried to her assistance they found the blood flowing from a deep gash. Cobwebs were applied and the bleeding quickly stopped, but in a few days the woman was taken with lockjaw.

A scientist declared there were lockjaw germs in cobwebs, and that was the way the woman contracted the disease. He has made quite a study of the subject, and says that in a handful of cobwebs he found sixty-one different disease germs. That being true, it is very easy to see how one could get not only lockjaw, but many other dreaded diseases, as the cobweb is placed right on an open wound and the germs can enter the blood. Cobwebs form in dark, dirty places, and it is not to be wondered that they gather germs.—Chicago Record.

Genius a Nervous Disease.

Mr. Treves, the great surgeon, in his lecture to medical students at the opening of the new club rooms in the London Hospital, is reported to have said that "genius, he took it, was some form of neurosis, an untabulated nervous disease. The few persons of genius he had known had been exceedingly impossible persons, and if there was one profession where genius was out of place it was the medical profession. The thing which in that stood above all else was hard work, and one very peculiar faculty, that of close observation."—London Spectator.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new-born baby in Holland.

It's easier for most men to make friends of their creditors than to make creditors of their friends.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

It is said that irregular eyebrows are an indication of insanity.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

England has one clergyman to every 610 people; Ireland one to every 1270.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Of the cotton crop of the world four-fifths is produced in the United States.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Horses in their wild state live to the age of thirty-six normally.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Indiana is now second among the States in the production of canned goods.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

It seems natural that egg cups should be sold by the set.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

Kansas has 300 flour mills, with a capacity of 10,000,000 barrels a year.

Ten Years Pain

"I am a school teacher, have suffered agony monthly for ten years.

"My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill known. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief.

"One specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation.

"I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, stating my case, and received a prompt reply. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If any one cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."—MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio.

CONSTIPATION,

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

RADWAY'S PILLS

will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

MOB TERRORIZES AKRON.

Balked in an Effort to Lynch a Negro, It Begins to Shoot.

THE COUNTY JAIL STORMED

Rioters Numbering Thousands in Battle, and Many Shot Down by Jailers — Negro Prisoner Was Spirited to Cleveland — Frenzied Crowd Applies the Torch—Mayor Appeals For Troops.

Akron, Ohio (Special).—An angry mob baffled in its attempt to lynch a negro, began a pitched battle with the Mayor and other city officials. A baby and a ten-year-old boy were killed and many unknown men shot.

J. M. Davidson was in an open carriage in the main street of Akron with his wife and baby. The child was asleep in its mother's arms. A shot from a policeman's revolver instantly killed the child. Another man was also shot, and will die.

The dead are: Glen Wade, aged ten, shot through the heart; John M. Davidson's four-year-old child, shot dead in a baby carriage.

Mayor W. E. Young and other city officials, after being hooted and stoned by the mob, took refuge in the inner rooms of the city building.

A negro named Louis Peck made an attempt to assault Christina, a six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas, white people of this city. The negro was arrested at one o'clock next morning and locked up in the city prison. At 7.30 o'clock p. m. a mob of several thousand persons gathered about the prison yelling for the life of Peck. They forced their way into the city prison and searched all the cells. The officers offered no resistance as the negro had been removed in the early part of the evening. The mob then rushed for the county jail and forced open the outer doors of the building. The jail was soon packed with the howling members of the mob who insisted that Peck was there.

Deputy Sheriff Stone addressed the mob, saying that Peck was not there. A committee was appointed by the mob and was permitted to search the jail from top to bottom. The mob then rushed across the street and forced open the doors of the Court House and searched that building. Peck was not there and another rush was made for the city prison, which was again soon packed.

The officers made no resistance and Mayor Young appeared at a window in the upper part of the building and attempted to address the crowd. He told the people that Peck and another negro named "Bug" Howard, who was arrested two weeks ago for shooting a white man, were removed from the city by Sheriff Kelly. At 4 o'clock he took the two colored prisoners to Cleveland for safe keeping.

The mob attacked the city building for the third time soon after 10 o'clock. People in the crowd opened fire on the building and it was returned by the police officers in the building. One boy was shot dead and several people wounded. Shortly after midnight the mob broke into a hardware store and stole all the firearms and ammunition they could find, including guns, rifles and revolvers, and proceeded to the city building and opened fire on the defenders, and finally set fire to the Columbia Hall, which adjoins the city building.

Columbia Hall was burned to the ground and the city building was set on fire. The Fire Department was called out, but was unable to do much work. One fireman was shot and the rioters cut the hose at every opportunity.

The trolley wires and some of the electric light and telephone wires in the centre of the city were cut.

The Mayor telegraphed to the Cleveland Police Department for forty policemen.

The office of the Morning Journal Beacon, opposite the city building, was partly demolished by stones and bullets.

Dynamite was used in front of the city building. The first charge smashed all the windows in the building and did much other damage.

All prisoners were released from the city prison. Alonzo Manchester, a fireman, has been shot in the neck. John Horn was shot in the arm.

The Governor was requested to call out the National Guard to suppress the riot.

DYNAMITE IN A TURNPIKE WAR.

Fragments of a Toll-Gate Scattered Over a Whole Township.

Logansport, Ind. (Special).—A mob of twenty-five men visited the north toll gate of the Burlington pike and blew it up with dynamite. The charge was placed in the middle room of the house, and the force of the explosion drove the walls outward and the roof high into the air. The outrage was carefully planned.

No toll had been collected for three days, and both toll gate keepers had been removed in compliance with whitecap notices.

The owners of the pike declare that the county has refrained from buying because the citizens protest against opening a highway, which will attract trade to Logansport. The road is assessed at $1000 a mile, but the county offers the company only $212.

D. C. Justice, President of the turnpike company, says he is helpless against mobs and dynamite, and doesn't see how it can protect and enforce its legal rights.

Big Fruit Crop Promised.

Oswego (N. Y.) fruit growers announce that the fruit yield in this county will be the largest in many years. The apple crop will be 150,000 barrels, or about twice the ordinary quantity. There will also be extraordinary crops of pears, plums and peaches.

Boers Concentrating Again.

The Boer generals have collected 8000 men at Malachadorp, with all the Boer artillery.

Peanut Crop a Failure.

The depressing news comes from Virginia that the peanut crop is a failure. The long drought has so affected the vines that the output will not be more than one-third of a full crop. Prices will be high.

Georgia's Cotton Crop Short.

The Hon. O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, in his report just made public estimates the cotton crop of Georgia this year at 958,000 bales, against 1,295,800, the average of five previous years.

Dolliver Now a Senator.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, appointed Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver to succeed J. H. Gear, deceased. Mr. Dolliver is now serving his fifth term in the House and was the principal candidate against Governor Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Stormed by American Troops.

Fifteen hundred Americans attacked the Imperial Palace and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary, and the imperial bank has been looted

THIS YEAR'S PENSION ROLL

The Number on the List Increased to 993,529.

A Total of $131,534,544 Paid to the Beneficiaries During the Past Fiscal Year.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows the number of pensions allowed on original applications during the year ended on June 30, 1900, was 40,645, and the number restored to the rolls was 4699, making a total of new names added to the rolls of 45,344. The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year by reason of death, remarriage and other causes was 43,334, showing an increase of 2010 on the rolls as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1899. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1899, was 991,519, and on June 30, 1900, 993,529.

The annual cost of the roll at the close of the year 1899 was $131,617,961, while at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, it was $131,534,544. Thus, while the roll increased in numbers, it decreased in annual cost to the amount of $83,417. The average annual cost of all pensions fell from $132.74 to $132.39. The average rate under the general laws increased from $165.70 to $167.53, while the average rate under the act of June 27, 1890, decreased from $108.99 to $108.28. The average annual cost of pensions granted on account of service in the war with Spain decreased from $190.53 to $169.10. This is still a high average as compared with the rates paid other pensioners, but it will probably soon conform to the general average of pensioners on the roll.

The probabilities are that the new legislation enacted by the present Congress will result in a large increase in the number of pensioners and in the annual cost of the pension roll during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. There are pensioned 742,787 soldiers, whose service has been rendered since March 4, 1861, and of this number 430,657, or 58 per cent., are pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890. Of the number of widows (227,376) pensioned on account of service rendered by their husbands since March 4, 1861, 135,726, or nearly 60 per cent., are pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890. It appears from this showing that there is a steady increase in the number of beneficiaries under the act of June 27, 1890, while there is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons who are receiving pensions under the general laws.

YOUNG LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.

Not Having Money Enough to Wed They Take Poison During a Drive.

Clinton, Mo. (Special).—Farmer Jones and Bonnie Turner, two young people living near Coal, a village about twelve miles east of Clinton, were found in a dying condition in a buggy by the roadside. They died about two hours later from the effects of morphine which they had taken with suicidal intent. Jones was about twenty-two years old, and Miss Bonnie was eighteen last Saturday.

They have been keeping company for over a year, and had intended to marry, but unfortunately Jones was kicked by a horse this summer necessitating the expenditure of the money he had saved to marry on for medical attendance. As soon as he recovered and found it necessary to leave home in search of work the young folks decided that they would rather die together than be separated. They went driving in the afternoon, remaining away all night. In the morning they unhitched the horse from the buggy, tied him to the fence, fastened the lap robe over the side of the buggy top so that they could not be seen from the road, and took morphine.

About 9 o'clock a man passing discovered them. Three physicians were summoned, but were unable to save them. A note to Jones's mother was found in his memorandum book telling where his picture could be found and asking that they be buried in the same grave.

RUSSIA'S POLICY STATED.

Accepts a German Commander Now, But May Find It Necessary to Act Alone.

St. Petersburg, Russia (By Cable).—The Official Messenger prints a long communication in reference to Russia's acquiescence in the appointment of General Count von Waldersee as commander of the allied forces in China. It concludes:

"It must not be overlooked that while the Emperor assents to place the Russian detachment under the command of a German field marshal, his Majesty has not the least intention of receding from his political programme, the fundamental principles of which compromise a complete understanding with France and the other Powers. Pursuing no selfish aims, and striving only for the speedy restoration of order and the best relations with her neighbor, China, Russia remains true to her historical traditions, and if prolongation of disorders in China should absolutely necessitate vigorous military action she will still abide steadfastly by the humane heritage which has been the glory of her army."

China's Empress a Prisoner.

Admiral Remey cabled a Japanese report that the Empress Dowager is a prisoner of Prince Yungedo in the inner city, which was bombarded by the allies.

Boer Army Gets Away.

General De Wet, the Boer General, has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant DeLarey, who is holding Rustenburg, thus outstripping Kitchener and Methuen, who were pressing him hard.

Harsh With the Boers.

General Roberts has issued from Pretoria more rigorous orders against the Boers, rescinding moderate regulations.

Prominent People.

General Chaffee is a native of Ohio.

Emperor Kwang Hau of China is only thirty years old.

The Shah of Persia has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin.

Miss Helen Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, denied that she was engaged to the Duke of Manchester.

General Cronje, the Boer captive, it is said, is recognized as an expert golf player on the St. Helena links.

Senator Heitfeldt, of Idaho, used to be a cowboy in Kansas, and has always been more or less engaged in stock-raising.

It is feared that Queen Victoria's health will be gravely affected by the death of her second son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The Sultan of Turkey has fallen a victim to the automobile fad, and is so well pleased with his particular machine that he has conferred a decoration on the manager of the German works at which it was built.

Professor Thomas H. Norton, of the University of Cincinnati, who was recently appointed United States Consul at Harput, Turkey, will have the distinction of representing this country at its very farthest inland consulate.

HOW ALLIES TOOK PEKIN

Their Flags Now Floating Over the Imperial Palace.

THE STORY OF THE RESCUE.

Joyful Reception of the Relief Column by the Emaciated Foreigners — Allies Enter the Sacred City—Two Companies of the Fourteenth Infantry Climbed the Wall and Hoisted the Stars and Stripes

Pekin, via Chee-Foo (By Cable).—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Pekin at 11 o'clock on the morning the city was captured. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at 1 and the Americans at 3.

There was a joyful reception from the wall. The emaciated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations.

The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five persons were killed and 100 wounded.

The Japanese began the battle before daylight, and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the Imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and the British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack the next day, and the troops were arriving at camp, five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted, and slept in the corn fields in the rain.

The generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock a. m. the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there.

The Americans and British met with but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.

Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, Musician Titus scaling the wall with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top.

The Chinese had continually violated the armistice.

ALLIES USED DYNAMITE.

City Taken With the Assistance of Armed Native Christians.

London (By Cable).—Some more particulars are published of the attack on Pekin by the allies. The Shanhai correspondent of the Mail says that the walls were blown up with dynamite and the inner city was carried with the assistance of 4000 armed native Christians. The allies' flags are now floating over the Imperial Palace.

Fears are entertained lest the communications of the allies in Pekin with Tien-Tsin should have been cut, as Chinese forces are reported in the neighborhood of Pei-Tsang.

The reply of the United States Government to the offer of Li Hung Chang to negotiate undoubtedly, says the Times, represents the position which all the Powers concerned have agreed to take up.

Fled With China's Treasure.

Paris (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Temps from Shanghai reports that the Dowager Empress fled from Pekin with treasure to the amount of $70,000,000. She has been intercepted, and her party is surrounded by Japanese cavalry.

No More Troops Available.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The War Department has no information concerning the report from London that additional troops for the allied armies are urgently needed. If this is the case nothing more can be done by this Government at present, as no more American troops are available.

The New Queen of Italy.

A Fortune in a Vacant House.

Executors of the estate of Mrs. Sabina Beer, who recently died at Madison, Penn., found $16,000 in a chest in the house, $5000 of it in gold. The house had been vacant for several weeks.

Earl Li's Appeal Rejected.

Li Hung Chang's appeal for peace negotiations was rejected at a Cabinet meeting in Washington on the ground that no recognized Government existed.

Great Heat on South Atlantic Coast.

The highest temperature known in years has prevailed along the South Atlantic coast during the last few days. At Savannah, Ga., the thermometer reached 102 degrees; at Brunswick, Ga., 101 degrees. At interior points the heat has been intense.

Girl Killed by Burglar.

Miss May L. Fosburg, daughter of a Buffalo contractor, was killed by a burglar in Pittsfield, Mass., while her father and brother were fighting two other robbers.

A Fatal Family Quarrel.

"Gabe" and Cycero Copeland were instantly killed in a fight with John and Charles Baker, in Polk County, Texas. The men shot at twenty paces with rifles. Both the Bakers were badly wounded in the shoulders and groin and may die. A family quarrel caused the fight.

Queen Wilhelmina Engaged.

The engagement of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Prince Frederick Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was announced in Berlin

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35	**BUTTER.**		
Creamery—West, extra	—	@	21½
Firsts	20½	@	21
Thirds to seconds	18	@	20
State dairy tubs, extras	20	@	20½
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, firsts	16	@	18¾
Low grades	14	@	15
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	10¼	@	10½
Small	10½	@	10⅝
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	2	@	2½
	EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy	18	@	20
State and Penn	17	@	19
Western—Choice	16	@	17
Southern	—	@	—
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 07½	@	2 10
Medium, 1899	—	@	1 82½
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	1 82½
White kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 25
Yellow eye, 1899	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 07½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, red, per bbl	1 50	@	1 25
Green, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Watermelons, per 100	5 00	@	20 00
Grapes, N. C., per carrier	75	@	1 75
Blackberries, per qt	2	@	5
Pears, Bell, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Bartlett, per bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Plums, W. N. Y., per bask	20	@	25
Currants, per qt	2	@	3
Huckleberries, per qt	3	@	7
Peaches, N. J., per basket	25	@	1 00
Grapes, up-river, per car	25	@	75
Southern, per carrier	25	@	1 00
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, per lb	11	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	9
Ducks, per pair	35	@	60
Geese, per pair	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb	12	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb	—	@	11
Geese, East, spring, per lb	11	@	15
Squabs, per dozen	1 00	@	2 00
	HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, per lb	13	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Straw, long rye	70	@	72½
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 87
Sweets, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	1 10
Conn., red, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	2 00	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	75
Tomatoes, per box	10	@	25
String beans, per basket	25	@	75
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per box	25	@	50
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	1 50
Corn, Jersey, per 100	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	50	@	75
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	75
Celery, per dozen	10	@	60
Lettuce, per case	1 00	@	3 00
Lima beans, N. J., per bag	50	@	1 00
Beets, per 100	—	@	1 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 20
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	82½
No. 2 red	—	@	79½
Corn—No. 2	45	@	45¾
Oats—No. 2 white	28	@	28½
Track mixed	25½	@	27
Rye—Western	56	@	56½
State	51	@	52
Lard, city	6.50	@	6.60
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	8¾
Calves—City dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 75	@	4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	3 75	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 60	@	5 90
Country dressed	—	@	—
	TOBACCO.		

There is no improvement to note in the demand for either imported or domestic, prices in the absence of important business being merely nominal.

BUTTER ADVANCES WITH MILK.

Fancy Creamery Goes Up a Cent and a Half Since August 13.

New York City (Special).—The wholesale price of fancy creamery butter reached to twenty-one and one-half cents a pound Wednesday. Since August 13 it has risen one and a half cents. This is in part due to the shrinkage in the milk supply, caused by the long period of dry weather. Cheese has also gone up from nine and three-quarter cents to ten and five-eighths cents a pound in the same period of time.

The price of butter usually rises at this season of the year, but not to such a high point. Last August, when there was a good market for it for export, the price reached twenty-one cents. The export market is not so good this year.

GREAT DROUGHT IN KANSAS.

Corn Crop Expected to Be the Smallest in Years.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Two-thirds of Kansas, west of the three easternmost tiers of counties, is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in the history of the State and the general opinion is that the Kansas corn crop will be the smallest, in proportion to its requirements, for feeding, that has been raised in many years.

In 1899 it was 225,000,000 bushels. Secretary Coburn's report of conditions on August 4 indicated a yield this year of about 145,000,000 bushels. Since then there have been two weeks of hot, dry weather, which has further materially reduced conditions, and the most liberal estimates of well-informed men on 'Change do not exceed 100,000,000 bushels, while many place the crop at not over $75,000,000 bushels.

Big Apple Crop in Massachusetts.

Men have been looking over the ground at Clinton, Mass., with a view to accumulating apples in quantity for domestic and foreign shipment, particularly the latter. They think there were never such loads of apples in Massachusetts as there are this year. There will be millions of barrels on the market, if the crop in other parts of the State is anything like what it is in the region around Worcester.

Business and Crop Brevities.

All the East trade is still quiet as a whole.

Railway earnings returns are still very favorable.

Leather is quiet at the East and hides are dull.

The California wheat crop is smaller than hoped for earlier, and the fruit yield likewise, though the latter is a fair one.

The shoe trade is better than a year ago, and spring woolens have opened higher than last year, but the hat trade lacks snap.

The corn crop in Iowa and Nebraska has unquestionably been improved by rains.

Business failures for the week number 168, as compared with 172 last week and in this week a year ago, 195 in 1898, 221 in 1897 and 264 in 1896.

Tobacco is needing rain in portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere has made good progress. Cutting is general.

Considerable injury to unthreshed oats is reported from the States of the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys as a result of heavy rains.

Time Balls For Mariners.

The largest time ball in the United States is being erected on the roof of the Fourth street end of the Bourse, the task being under the supervision of Lieutenant Hughes, who is in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in Philadelphia. The ball, which is four feet in diameter and weighs sixty pounds, will be hoisted to the top of an iron column 190 feet above tidewater, five minutes before noon each day, and dropped electrically forty feet to an air cushion exactly at noon by the naval observatory clock in Washington. The object of the time ball is to enable all the mariners in the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers to regulate their chronometers before sailing. It will be discernible at a distance of seven miles. Time balls are dropped every day at noon at Boston, Newport, Wood's Holl, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Savannah and New Orleans. Philadelphia mariners have long felt the want of a time ball, and now they are about to have not only the largest but the most improved mechanical apparatus of its kind in the country.—Philadelphia Record.

Life in the Great Depths.

Sir John Murray described to the members of the Geographical Section the conditions of life in the great depths of the ocean.

Of the 103,000,000 square miles which the ocean floor measures, more than half, he said, was at a depth of between two and three geographical miles. On the Challenger charts all the areas where the depths exceeded 3000 fathoms (nearly three and a half miles) had been called "deeps," and distinctive names had been conferred upon them. Forty-three depressions are now known, twenty-four in the Pacific, three in the Indian Ocean, fifteen in the Atlantic, and one in the Southern Ocean. Within these "deeps" twenty-four soundings exceeded 4000 fathoms, including three exceeding 5000 fathoms.

The greatest depth of all was to the east of Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific, where the depth was 5155 fathoms, or 530 feet more than five geographical miles, or, again, 2000 feet more below the level of the sea than the highest part of the Himalayas was above it.

Attacks Birch Trees.

The birch trees on Hartford's Bushnell Park—there are six of them—have been attacked by a worm belonging to the species known as the borer. It is about an inch long and is of white color. It penetrates the bark of the trunk, making a hole about the size of a pea. When it has made the hole the worm proceeds around the trunk, eating its way between the bark and the wood. The point of entrance is indicated on the outside of the white bark by a reddish fluid. This is the sap which the tree exudes. The worm is very destructive and unless its ravages can be checked in time, the tree succumbs to it. Superintendent Theodore Wirth discovered the worm soon after it made its appearance and he at once took steps to prevent the tree from being destroyed. He has run a wire through the holes in the trees and in this way has killed many of the worms. In order to reach the young worms that had not yet bored through the bark, he had the outside of the trunk of the trees thoroughly washed with a poisonous solution.—Hartford Times.

The Bud and the Full Grown Rose.

Shortly before the Duchess of Teck's death she and her daughter were attending a charity bazaar opening, when the provincial chairman took the floor and commenced to eulogize the merits of their distinguished patroness. After he had exhausted his eloquence on "the great charity and large and liberal views" of the Duchess his attention was directed to the slender lady at her side, and Princess May had a turn. Remembering the Duchess of Teck's substantial proportions, the indicrousness of his remark is apparent, when he wound up a flowery sentence by hoping that the Duchess of York would "develop on the same broad lines as her mother." The Duchess of Teck, we never failed to see a joke, was immensely amused, and joined the audience in a hearty laugh.—New York Telegram.

Latest Aspirations in Bathing Suits.

There can be little doubt that the bathing suit is another proof of progress. Compare the old-fashioned, ready-made, square, clumsy garment, in all its severe dignity and flannel, with the latest aspiration—soft, clinging folds, dainty trimmings, neat and artistic in every feature, approaching positive elegance, and almost too tasteful and costly for its purpose. What sights we used to be twenty years ago, with huge straw hats and baggy garments which gave us the grace of porpoises; whereas now the naiads have come to life again.—Jewish Messenger.

Forming a Partnership.

Here is a true story of the origin of one of the large commercial houses of New York: Mr. Blank (I am not permitted to tell the name) had noticed from the surface cars and elevated trains and read in the leading newspapers for many months most attractive advertisements directing your attention to certain goods sold by a certain dealer. They preyed upon his mind until he visited the dealer. "Who does your advertising?" he asked, so abruptly that the merchant was nearly confounded. "Of course you think it's none of my business, but—" Here he was stopped short. "Indeed I do think it is none of your business. You are exceedingly out of place. I have nothing to say to you. Please excuse me." Blank never was turned down. "I beg pardon," he said. "I was abrupt. But I am no advertising agent. I am a capitalist, and you have interested me so much that I couldn't help asking who of your firm gets up those wonderful ads. If I could find such a man I should form a partnership with him this very day. He's the kind of genius I've been looking for these twenty years." This mollified the merchant, who modestly admitted that he was the author of the ads. The conversation grew pleasant, and before it ended the two men were in business together, Blank putting $100,000 in the firm. Both are millionaires to-day.—New York Press.

Pure Air in Heated Dwelling Rooms.

"When a coal fire is in use for heating and the electric light for lighting an inhabited room the air is purer than by any of the other plans tried for heating and lighting." Such is, perhaps, the most important conclusion arrived at in an interesting investigation on this subject by Mr. Francis Jones. Mr. Jones's investigation has led to other observations which are not less in point of interest as bearing upon the question of the healthy condition of domestic apartments. He finds, for instance, that the air of a room, however heated and lighted, is purest at the floor, less pure three feet above, and most impure at the ceiling, and that when a gas fire is in use for heating and the electric light for lighting the amount of carbon dioxide in the room rises rapidly in the first two or three hours and then remains uniform for three or four hours afterward. When a coal fire is in use and an ordinary gas jet is burning the air of the room is purer than when a gas fire is in use and an ordinary gas jet burning. The use of a gas cooking stove with a flue connected with the chimney greatly raises the amount of carbon dioxide in the air of the room. The humidity of the air of the room is much diminished by the use of gas fires.—London Lancet.

Lay Aside Clubs.

In dealing with the men, the women should lay aside clubs, and try tears and honey.—Atchison Globe.

Every Boy and Girl

should learn to write with Carter's Ink, because it is the best in the world. "Inklings in Ink," free. Carter's Ink Co., Boston.

The very emaciated beggar is often a case of skin and bones.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Steamers are, for travelers, fifty per cent. safer than sailing vessels.

A Painful Comparison.

"There is hack work and hack work," said the struggling writer. "Think what I get for mine—and what the hackman gets for his!" he added, bitterly.—Puck.

HAIR WEALTH

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. Every other physical attraction is secondary to it. We have a book we will gladly send you that tells just how to care for the hair.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get —

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have used your Hair Vigor now for about 25 years and I have found it splendid and satisfactory in every way. I believe I have recommended this Hair Vigor to hundreds of my friends, and they all tell the same story. If anybody wants the best kind of a Hair Vigor I shall certainly recommend to them just as strongly as I can that they get a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor."

Mrs. N. E. HAMILTON,
Nov. 28, 1898. Norwich, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.

If you don't obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

My neighbor's child was given up, the family had concluded it would be useless to make any further efforts to save it, but on being persuaded, they administered **FREY'S VERMIFUGE**, and over 100 worms were expelled. To the parents' joy the child recovered.—CALEB HITCHCOCK, Near Zanesville, Ohio. 25 cents at Druggists, country stores or by mail.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.**

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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The farmer or stock owner will find many valuable recipes for

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